

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1890

NUMBER 48

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and as the work of reconstruction is going forward with feverish haste at the present moment it is essential that something should be done at once. To prove that such a necessity exists we have only to call attention to the new bank building now going up next to the new Exchange, which projects at least ten feet into the street beyond the line of the Exchange building. The width of the Rua 1^o de Março up to this point, and the large buildings facing on it, promised to make it one of the most attractive and imposing business streets in South America, but this projecting edifice at the corner of Rua de General Camara, where the street bends and is suddenly contracted, will completely and irremediably spoil it. The time will come, when wealth and good taste obtain control of municipal affairs, when the municipality will feel itself obliged to buy this projecting piece of land and pay for a new front to the fine edifice now building, in order to widen the street and remove what everyone can not help condemning. In other places it is possible for the municipality to obtain important improvements in street lines by a timely combination with those who are pulling down old buildings for the purpose of erecting new and costly edifices. Then, too, there are several projects organized or under consideration for the widening and improvement of streets, all of which should be subject to some general plan, in which health, ventilation and beauty should all be considered. The one really sensible scheme is that of widening the Rua Sete de Setembro, which would unite three public parks and would admit of an extension not possible to any other scheme. In all these, however, it will be impossible to secure uniformity and good results without the creation of a board of public works composed of prominent and responsible citizens

REGARDING the attack on the *Tribuna* last Saturday evening, there is but one comment to make—it was a cowardly attempt to intimidate the press and to take satisfaction for a little plain criticism. We have not been able to agree with the *Tribuna's* policy in all respects, and we had even resolved to denounce its recent most unjustifiable attack on the good name of Argentine women, but as we believe most thoroughly in the liberty of the press we could not for one single moment, nor in one single particular, justify this dastardly attack. And we are glad to note that with but one noticeable exception the newspapers of this city are heartily in agreement in denouncing the outrage. That one exception—the *Diario de Noticias*, the organ of the minister of finance—we leave to defend its inconsistency as best it can. As for the motives and authors of this attack, nothing certain can be said. It is to be noted that there were no police anywhere near the locality, although the authorities were advised over four hours before that the office was threatened, and although a police station is not over three minutes walk from the place. It is also to be noted that one of the assailants of Gen. Franzini was recognized as a police employé, and that a military officer was seen at the corner near with a revolver in his hand. In our opinion, the authorities will have several very singular coincidences to explain before it can feel itself free from a suspicion of knowing more or less of the projected assault. As for the attack on Gen. Franzini, who happened to be in the *Tribuna* office, and who announced his name and nationality to the cut-throats before they cut open his head, the conclusion is even worse. Gen. Franzini happens to be a creditor of the government, and is known to be in disfavor in certain official circles. Why should his life be sought by an assassin who had been advised that he had nothing to do with the office attacked? As was the case when Apuleio de Castro was assassinated because of a quarrel with some officers, there will be a pretence of investigation and then the whole affair will be hushed up.

From the *Jornal do Commercio* November 30th.

THE MISSIONS TREATY.

The *Diario Oficial* to-day will publish the news that "at the reunion yesterday celebrated by the members of the provisional government, under the presidency of the Sr. General-in-chief, it was decided that, after voting the Constitution and the election of the constitutional President, the Missions treaty will be submitted to the Constituent Congress."

As the Constituent Congress is incompetent to examine this question and *de facto* is dissolved immediately after the election of the President, we consider it imprudent and irregular that it should occupy itself with a question foreign to its special mandate. It would be more judicious for the President to call, immediately after his election, a special session of Congress, under Art. 47, § 10, of the project of the Constitution.

We much approve of the resolution taken by the government to submit this treaty without delay to the approval of the legislative power. In our opinion, it would be better that this convention should be discussed at the first regular congressional session; but it is not surprising that the government is anxious to face the discussion in a proper manner, when the question is becoming discussed so improperly, with such want of judgment, and by persons who do not even seriously consider the terms of the treaty, which they, in *limine*, condemn.

From the *Jornal do Commercio* November 30th.

ATTACK UPON THE "TRIBUNA."

During yesterday Sr. Antonio de Medeiros, editor of the *Jornal do Commercio*, was advised that an attack on his printing office in the Rua Novo do Ouvidor was being organized.

Influenced by the apprehensions inspired by this information, he applied, by letter, to the chief of the provisional government asking for precautions. This request, we are informed, was delivered at the Ministry of Police shortly after 4 o'clock p. m.

At nightfall rumors circulated among various groups scattered along the Rua do Ouvidor that the *Tribuna* would be attacked; in this street, at the corner of the Travessa do Ouvidor, there appeared about 8 p. m. an unusual crowd of people, whose purposes appeared to be doubtful.

In fact, shortly after half-past eight, a crowd of over 20 persons, armed with bludgeons, penetrated to the interior of the printing office with yells of: *Kill! and Smash!* A part of the crowd went into the ground floor, where the office of the paper is established, destroying the counter, cupboards, shelving and other objects they found at hand; the employees of this section fortunately escaped from the chaos which were wielded without aim.

Another part of the crowd, and this the more numerous, mounted to the first floor, where are established the editorial rooms in front, and the proof-readers in the rear. In the editorial rooms, among others of the staff present, was Sr. Antonio de Medeiros, who, hearing the noise made upon the stairway, understood his danger and, warning his companions, ran to the proof-readers, crying to them to save themselves in the best possible manner.

The proof-readers prepared for defense and fight; one of them, José Romariz, by name, fortunately thought of turning off the gas. The assailants penetrating the editorial rooms committed the greatest of destruction, breaking the gas fixtures, tables, chairs, shelving with books, journals, etc.

The persons in the editorial rooms were then very few, and escaped from the blows aimed at them. Gen. M. M. Franzini was not so lucky; he had gone up to the editorial rooms shortly before the attack to obtain permission to reproduce an article of his published in the *Gazeta da Tarde*, and found himself in the midst of the assailants, one of whom, probably taking him for one of the editors of the journal, gave him an enormous razor cut on the head, on the left side, near the throat.

While this was occurring in the editorial rooms, in that of the proof-readers the same facts were occurring. The division of the assailants which had gone there did great damage, destroying the material which was found.

Romariz, the proof-reader who had turned off the gas, received from one of the assailants a blow on the head that prostrated him, laid in blood. The others escaped. Whether any of them were wounded is not known.

On the second floor was the printing office, which received no damage. The printers, seeing what was occurring on the first floor, turned off the gas in their rooms and prepared for defense.

There was for some moments an exchange of revolver shots between the printers on the upper and the assailants on the lower floor, until the latter, satisfied with their destructive work, decided not to go higher up.

Then it was that the subdelegate of the parish, Sr. Heredia de Sá, accompanied by his clerk, by the commander and policemen from the station, directed himself to the place attacked, and there took cognizance of the fact, examining Sr. Antonio de Medeiros and other employes. Shortly after, in imitation of the *gendarmes* in *Les Brigands*, there arrived a police cavalry force, breathing fire and fury, trampling upon men and ladies who were passing along the Rua do Ouvidor, with risk to their lives.

At 6 o'clock, a little more or less, there appeared at the *Tribuna* Dr. Campos Salles, minister of justice, and Dr. Agostinho Vidal, chief of police, *pro tem*, accompanied by their aides Lieut. Pereira and Eugênio Albea. The minister, exceedingly annoyed and sincerely regretting the occurrence, went through the building, examined the damages, which were considerable, and upon leaving strongly recommended to the chief of police, *pro tem*, that he should proceed to a rigorous investigation as to the attack, and minutely examine all the employes of the journal to discover if any of the assailants had been recognized by them.

Through the damage done to the fixtures, the building was filled by gas, and the closing of the meter was necessary to prevent an explosion.

The chief of police, after examining the ruins, ordered that the building be guarded by sentries, and proceeding to his department commenced the investigation of this sad occurrence.

The two wounded, Romariz, the proof-reader, and Gen. Franzini, were taken to a chemist's in the Rua dos Ourives, where they received professional services from Dr. Carlos Gross. The condition of both, principally that of Romariz, appears to inspire serious apprehensions.

It is said that there was not found in the rapid examination made after the occurrence, the money that was in the office, amounting to 2,000\$, more or less.

Gen. Vasques, commandant of the police regiment; Dr. Lourenço Rangel, fourth police delegate; Dr. Luiz Quadros, police surgeon on duty, and various authorities were present at the *Tribuna* building. By order of the chief of police the doors of the assaulted house were sealed.

This faithful narrative of the lamentable and shameful attack dispenses us from any commentary.

Our colleague omitted one or two principal points:—

The *Tribuna's* offices are within a step of the Rua do Ouvidor, the Broadway and Regent street of Rio. They are in full view of the offices of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Cidade da Noite*. They are within a stone's throw, almost, of a police station. There was a noticeable absence of policemen on the Rua do Ouvidor just before the disgraceful attack, and there can be very slight reasons to doubt that, whether the minister of justice was cognizant of the assault before the attack or not, some of his subordinates were. In not a few particulars the affair recalls the murder of Apuleio de Castro some years ago.

TIJUCA.

Yesterday some of Mr. John Whyte's friends prevented him with a handsome gold time-piece, on which occasion one of their number said:

"On the occasion of your preparations of departure a few of your friends, some present, others absent, have come together to offer you their best wishes for your prosperity and happiness in the land of your birth, where, after an absence of many years, you are now going to enjoy the fruits of your labor and perseverance. I believe I can say, without hesitation, that during the time of your having been identified with this charming place, you have acquired the friendship and high esteem of all who knew you, and every one of them will sadly miss your kind, familiar face in years to come.

In wishing you success and happiness in your future life, allow us to present to you a slight token of our friendship and high esteem."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Congressional elections occurred throughout Uruguay yesterday.

—The Bolsa settlements at Buenos Aires for last month are being made with great difficulty.

—Saturday's quotations for gold were 300 in Buenos Aires and 138.50 in Montevideo.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 28th says that an extraordinary session of Congress has been convoked for December 15th.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 26th states that the government intends to create new taxes on joint-stock and insurance companies, and to increase duties on exports.

—The international commission organized by European bankers to inspect and report upon the condition of Argentine finances, met on the 26th in London. This chapter of Argentine history should be printed in dimes.

—The Buenos Aires post-office, in an excess of zeal, has announced a street distribution of letters at 11 o'clock at night. It is suggested that an early morning distribution will be much more useful.

—Morning reports were current in Buenos Aires on Saturday that the people were preparing to attack the Bolsa and the banks. An extra police force was stationed in the neighborhood to prevent such an attack, which happily was not attempted.

—Among the reported recommendations for the improvement of Argentine finances is that of a general reduction of salaries from the President down and varying from 20 to 50%. Perhaps it would be even more efficacious to cut off all the sinecures and reduce the number of public officials.

—A significant "straw" at Buenos Aires is the monthly report of the foundling hospital. The former monthly average of foundlings left there was 34, but since bad times have come this number has been rapidly increased. In August and September it rose to 120, while in October it was 180.

—During October 8,817 persons arrived in this republic and 8,264 left, 6,876 of the arrivals were immigrants of whom 3,099 were landed on account of the state and 2,010 were lodged in the "hôtels"; 3,817 were sent to the provinces by the national office of work, 951 came with subsidiary passages. The total immigration during the first ten months was 115,168 and the emigration 71,804.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, 6th Nov.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The German voters in the state of São Paulo re-estimated to number 11,000.

—The Santos drainage works have been suspended until March next, because of the hot season.

—The Santos commercial association has resolved to invite proposals for the construction of a new Exchange.

—It is getting worse and worse. There is an ensign up in Ceará who calls himself Neptune of the Bonifaz!

—The minister of justice has ordered the *junta* commercial of Pará to receive hypothecary notes as the guarantee for auctioneers.

—An officer of the garrison *foracombol*, stationed at Bahia, shot and killed himself on the 24th ult. Dyspepsia is said to have been the cause.

—The list of candidates for the Minas Geraes state assembly are being published in the Rio press. What in the world have dwellers in Rio to do with electing Minas provincial legislators?

—The governor of Minas Geraes sanctioned an ordinance recently to reduce granting a 5 per cent guarantee on 50,000,000\$ for the creation of a "central" iron foundry in that state.

—The constitution of Ceará provides that a president, not a governor, is to rule the state and the legislature will consist of senators elected for nine years (3) and deputies elected for three.

—At a place called Tijucas, Santa Catharina, the parish priest seduced a girl of respectable family, and his parishioners, instead of breaking his bones, merely gave him 24 hours to leave—and leave he did.

—The *Pharos* of Juiz de Fora hears that the state capital of Minas Geraes will be moved to Sabará or Barbacena, provisionally until the new city can be built. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

—Thirteen involuntary boarders in the jail at Ponta, Minas Geraes, aided by the soldier on guard, broke out on the morning of the 20th ult., and made good their escape. The unfaithful soldier went with them.

—Decrees dated on the 28th ult., created national guard battalions in the capitals of Ceará and Maranhão, and in the municipality of Aquidauana, and also a battalion of national guard artillery in Nictheroy, Rio de Janeiro.

—Trouble appears to have arisen between the President and his colleagues of the Porto Alegre *intendencia*, and all because the former applied to the governor of the state for a credit of 40,000\$ without consulting the latter. Perhaps the president had a particular design for spending the cash.

—The naturalized German workmen of São Paulo have addressed a memorial to the members of Congress from that state asking that the constitution be so amended that all elections shall be held on Sunday, or on a strict holiday. The canny Germans do not wish to lose a day's salary for the fun of voting.

—The good people of Amazonas have sent a petition down to the minister of the interior asking that the governor appointed for that state shall be a native of the same. They forget that the most recent interpretation of the idea of federalism leaves all such matters wholly in the hands of the central government.

—The people of Bahia have so unceasingly called upon St. Swithin, that the holy man appears to have lost his temper and opened his flood-gates to such an extent that the rivers are overflowing and people are moving to less moist positions. It often happens that indirect applications lead to disaster. Even a saint's patience has a limit.

—Mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that when the news was received at Porto Alegre that Sr. Gaspar da Silveira Martins had been pardoned, two leaders of the opposition party made addresses to the people in which the provisional government was sharply attacked. The crowd sided with the government, and the speakers were "coughed down."

—On the 24th ult. the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury officials if they were inclined to stand one-half of 45,000\$ per annum that a citizen has asked for to establish a "course of technical instruction modelled upon the standard of the school of high commercial studies and economic section of the Academy of Political Sciences in Paris."

—Antonio de Oliveira is the name of a 14-year old boy of Juiz de Fora whose curiosity led him to explore the inside of a dynamite sky-rocket with a nail on the 25th ult. They took his left hand off soon after, but Antonio is still wondering what did it. Of one thing Antonio may be thankful,—that the amputation was not performed in the Misericórdia, in Rio de Janeiro.

—A gentleman named Nunes complains to the editor of the *Pharos*, Juiz de Fora, of being dragged and robbed at the station of Inapassá. They caused him to miss his train there, then compelled him to drink, and then robbed him of 1,980\$. He called to him a police authority at the time, but when he went there subsequently he was warned to leave the place and was threatened with violence by the men who robbed him. There is some slight suspicion that Nunes was a victim of his own veracity.

—The town of Itatiaia, S. Paulo, was the scene of an attempted robbery and murder on the morning of the 15th ult., which ought to put an end for a time to all this sentimental twaddle about treating criminals with leniency. At half past two o'clock a merchant named Pereira, who has the reputation of being rich, was attacked by one or more persons who nearly killed his wife and grandfather, as well as himself. Two sons sleeping in an upper room were awakened by the struggle, and on hastening down the elder was shot, bringing down severely that he will probably die. The younger son escaped and alarmed the authorities. No clue to the assassins has been found. A little hanging is becoming very necessary in Brazil.

—A very singular accident occurred at São Paulo on the Dom Pedro II railway, Minas Geraes, on the 23rd ult. An unknown colored man entered a store in a state of extreme intoxication, and remained there until the doors were closed for the night. He was then turned out and went to a shed (*sancho*) near by, where he sat down near a fire which some one had lit. About 11 o'clock cries and groans were heard from the *sancho*, and when some neighbors went to see what was trouble, they found the poor fellow with his clothes all burned off and suffering intense agonies from burns on various parts of his body. Death resulted at 4 o'clock the following morning, and then the neighbors sat down to wait for the police authority, which did not put in an appearance for some twenty-four hours after the poor man's death.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—An unknown white man was killed on the Mogiana line near Anhumas on the evening of the 25th ult.

—A concession with a 6% guarantee has been granted for the construction of a railway from Petrolina to the sea-coast, in the state of Piahy.

—The report that the government has been putting embarrasments in the way of the sale of the São Paulo railway to the Paulista company, has been formally denied.

—The new branch of the Jardim Botânico tramway line, which passes through Ruas Olinda and Bambina, is now ready for traffic. The trams will run to the Lago dos Leões.

—The contractors for the construction of the Itagê to Cacequy branch of the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana railway, Rio Grande do Sul, are to receive 102,701\$343 for the work done in August.

—A decree dated on the 22nd ult., grants a monopoly for 80 years and an interest guarantee, 6 per cent on 30,000\$ per kilometre for 30 years, to a citizen for a railway from Caruaru, Pernambuco, to Crato, Ceará.

—On the 26th ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* publishes the division of labor established among the directors of the Geral railway company. There are nine directors—and we presume their salaries can not be very much over 100,000\$ per annum.

—The tramway lines recently purchased from the Santos Improvements Co. by the Banco de Melhoramentos for 1,200,000\$, have recently been sold to the Companhia de Transportes for 1,500,000\$. There is a pretty strong show of inflation in these prices.

—It is announced that the first debenture emission of the "Compagnie des Chemins Sudestés Brésiliens" in Paris and Brussels on the 22nd ult., was a success. The issue was 50,000 debentures, representing 25,000,000 francs. The surveys of the line began at Santa Maria da Boca do Monte, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 13th ult.

—The report of the grand commission organized to study the projected interstate railway system is published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 26th ult. We presume it was organized by experts; it reads as if the commission had taken a very doubtful map and run lines of communication all over it! We have not seen the map organized, the only possible explanation of the commission's exposition, so can form no safe idea of what it really proposes to do. One thing is evident: the money spent on the commission was very badly employed.

—The operation of that extraordinarily-conceived railway, the Paulo Afonso, does not seem to afford any very hopeful result. A credit of 35,018,860 is required to pay running expenses to the end of the year. In 1889 the receipts were 42,288,849, while the running expenses amounted to 127,228,848, leaving a deficit of 94,937,849. In 1888 the deficit was 88,076,820. The road is 116 kilometres long and meets the wilderness above the Paulo Afonso falls with an almost deserted region below. In our opinion the government should sell the road to the Companhia Geral, whose book-keeper will very soon work up a dividend.

LOCAL NOTES

—There is too much patriotism and not enough practice in that general railway service report.

—Dr. João Baptista Pereira is to receive 10,000 at the "commencement of the future fiscal year" for organizing the penal code for the navy.

—The sanitary inspector of the port denies the official report of the shore physicians that an immigrant child arriving on the steamer *Manilla* had died of yellow fever.

—On the 26th ult., the *Jornal do Commercio* published some amendments submitted by Sr. Saravia to the committee studying the Constitution. These amendments are all very pertinent.

—A recent government decision grants some 60,000\$ to the governor of Pará for census expenses. It may be supposed that an armed expedition will be sent to number the Indians.

—An army officer named Col. Graça Junior, was recently sent a prisoner to Santa Cruz for addressing a complimentary letter to the editor of the *Tribuna*, who is seeking to disturb the friendly relations between Brazil and Argentina.

—Military patrols at night through the principal streets at the present time, because the police are not permitted to interfere with drunken and riotous soldiers, is an eloquent indication of the discipline, sobriety and patriotism over which the recent executive message was so eloquent.

—Sr. Barbosa, the minister of finance, has been quite ill from an attack of acute rheumatism arising from malaria. On the 27th the *Diário de Notícias* says Sr. Barbosa's physician had administered 7½ grammes of quinine to the patient—an enormous quantity surely.

—It certainly is not equity that an auctioneer in Pará can deposit hypothecary notes as his guarantee when the *junta commercial* in Rio demands money or government bonds. Hypothecary notes should not be received, but if they are to be, then they should be received everywhere.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant has placed the lecture room of the professor of physics at the Polytechnic School at the disposition of the Positivist brotherhood, which will hold meetings there. The Roman Catholics should also ask for a lecture room, the Methodists for another, etc.

—A row has broken out between the captain of the port and the port sanitary inspector over the refuse deposit on Ilha Sapucaia, and the result was an almost total suspension of work for a time, owing to the arrest of the laborers for some alleged infraction of port regulations.

—The special commission on the Constitution has called upon the minister of finance for an exposition of the revenues of the general and state treasuries as a basis for their study on that question. In all probability the minister can write a treatise on taxation much easier.

—On the morning of the 26th a man was arrested when attempting to force the doors of a shop, who was in undress artillery uniform, and declared he belonged to the army. He was sent to headquarters, where it was discovered that he was not an enlisted man. The chances are he is likely to become one.

—A decree, dated on the 21st ult., declares that the dowry lands granted the Princess Imperial, Condesa d'Eu, upon her marriage, have returned to the country, and form part of the national domain. Gen. Glycerio has been so liberal in his grants of land that the supply was nearly exhausted.

—On the 25th ult., the *Diário de Notícias* says the horny-handed representative of labor, Lt. Vinhas, has ordered a workman's blouse, that he may represent his constituents properly. We see no reason to be surprised at Sr. Vinhas' decision. The French Assembly allows a lunatic to appear at its sessions in some such garb.

—On the 25th the collector of a commercial firm here having lost over 6,000\$ at the races, which amount belonged to his employers, suit himself, and no one should be sorry. These races in Rio must inevitably lead to thievery and suicide, if the authorities do not oblige the clubs to put some restrictions on this miserable gambling in pools.

—On the 22nd a third concession was granted for the creation of stock farms, central slaughter-houses, and accessory establishments for the production of jerked beef, lard, tallow, preserved meats, bacon, ham, butter, cheese, etc., to which a monopoly is attached, and exemption from import and export duties for a period of ten years. The concession in question is given to José Hypólito Salgado de Menezes for five central factories (*caladros*) in the state of Piahy. The other two concessions are for four *saladeros* in the state of Maranhão, and for four each in the states of São Paulo, Paraná and Santa Catharina.

—Advices were received on the 27th that Germany had recognized the Brazilian republic.

—Now that the press-gang law has been repealed, it is said that Paulo Ney will recommence publishing *O Meio*.

—The improvements (?) at the Passeio Publico have involved the employment of two extra gate-keepers at 50\$ each per month.

—Sr. Sampaio Ferraz resigned the position of chief of police of this city on the 28th ult., and Sr. Agostinho Vital was appointed *pro tem*.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says that it has been necessary to limit the time and occasion for speaking for members of the constitution committee.

—It is said that the commission now studying the constitution will report in favor of the exclusion of the religious disabilities clause, leaving the question to be settled by future legislation. This is a very wise resolution.

—On the 27th ult., a blind man, 64 years old, attempted suicide with a revolver. As he could not see, he missed his mark, and appears to have received no damage. On the next occasion he should employ a friend to do the shooting.

—The minister of the interior has referred to the minister of war a reclamation of the minister of marine for payment of powder expended by a fort in Maranhão in saluting an ex-governor of the state. We hope Admiral Wandenkolk will recover his money, but we doubt it.

—An application has been made to the *intendência municipal* for a privilege to put up screens before the inebriate public houses which now disgrace the streets of this city, the screens to serve for advertising purposes. There ought to be no hesitation whatever in permitting the execution of this project, for the city of Rio de Janeiro has suffered these shameless violations of decency and morality quite long enough.

—According to private reports the health of the ex-emperor is excellent, and he converses upon questions relating to Brazil without bitterness or excitement. In that respect he is more fortunate than those who expelled him, for they cannot refer to the monarchy without bitter and unrelenting criticism. He will receive many compliments tomorrow on the anniversary of his birth.

—We trust that the organizers of that Portuguese *batallião patriótico*, which was to drive the British out of Africa, are now content. After getting a free passage home, all but 20 of the volunteers refused to go to Africa. The editors of the *Diário de Commercio*, *Cidade do Rio*, and *Mercantil* can now reflect upon the contrariness of things in general and the futility of interested patriotism in particular.

—A most amusing confession is made by the minister of the interior in his report to Gen. Deodoro, extracts of which have been published in the *Jornal do Commercio*. The minister states that extended privileges were to be granted states and municipalities, but as these did not know how to use them, the government took charge again. Brazil—we mean the United States of South America—is a federation, of which the Rio government is the keystone.

—The minister of marine is evidently beginning to appreciate a discontented officer. He removed Admiral Custodio José de Mello from command of the division of ironclads, and the latter has asked permission to appeal to General Deodoro against this action. To this Admiral Wandenkolk replies that no such permission will be granted, as the direction of the navy is wholly in his own hands. Had Barão Ladario said this thirteen months ago what a storm it would have raised!

—We were advised on Saturday, by a gentleman who had just visited the place, that the state of things at the immigrants' station on Ilha das Flores is something indescribable. Filth, vermin, sickness—it is enough to make one doubt the testimony of his own senses. It was a mistake to land these people on such an island; they ought to have landed where there is an abundance of water and ample space, and then a thorough cleansing of person and clothing should be insisted upon the very first thing. When hot weather comes, yellow-jack will be sure to visit Ilha das Flores.

—Among the passengers for England by the *Clyde* to-day is Prof. James E. Hewitt, who goes home on a short visit for the benefit of his health. Prof. Hewitt has been a resident of this city 17 years, and during that period has been continuously employed in teaching; it may be said, therefore, that he has more than earned a good, long and profitable vacation. As a personal friend and as our predecessor on this paper, when it was known as *The British and American Mail*, Prof. Hewitt takes with him our best wishes for a pleasant vacation and the fullest recovery of his broken health.

—According to the Buenos Aires correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, the Argentine consul here, Dr. Berdier, recently telegraphed that the sanitary condition in Rio is *melancholic*. The consul now denies the accuracy of the dispatch, saying that he only telegraphed that there had been a "notable change," because the deaths from fever had increased from 4 in October to 8 in the first half of November. The defense will not do. In our opinion, Dr. Berdier's misleading telegram have been the cause of very much of the quarantine restrictions which commerce has suffered up to the present time.

—There are several very curious coincidences connected with the attack on the *Tribuna* offices on Saturday evening. Dr. Sampaio Ferraz left the post of chief of police that very morning. A certain colonel stood at the Ouvidor corner while the attack was being made and prevented anyone going to the scene of disturbance. There was not a policeman in the street, nor near it in the Ouvidor, nor did the police calls bring one until the trouble was all over. The authorities had been advised of the impending attack, and it was known in the street an hour or so before it occurred, and yet no force appeared until the assailants had got safely away. Perhaps the police authorities can explain these very suspicious coincidences!

—Another 100,000\$ is to be added to the appropriation for the enlargement of the Museu Nacional.

—The Brazilian *esquadilha* arrived at New York on the 26th without mishap, and was received with the customary honors.

—One has only to wait until a man gets into an influential legislative or official position to know how many relatives he has got.

—It is reported with much persistence that Gen. Benjamin Constant will soon withdraw from the ministry, on account of poor health.

—It is said that Silveira Martins will not return to Brazil to live, but will settle in Montevideo. The prospect of a military republic is apparently not altogether to his taste.

—A decree, dated on the 22nd ult., revoked the decrees of December 23rd, 1889, and March 29th, 1890, that sought to muzzle the press. With free press, the "deprived banished" ones authorized to return, etc., it looks as if a republic were really imminent.

—There is a proverb in English "that from the mouths of children and fools, truth issues."

—On the 27th *O País*, in its funny column, says a counterfeiter defended himself by pleading that he was not a minister of finance, and could not decree the issue of money!

—A medical commission, under the charge of Dr. Domingos Freire, has been appointed to go to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new discovery in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The idea is a good one, but it will be prejudiced by the selection of so unscientific a man as Freire.

—We once entertained the belief that when Congress had assembled the provisional government would have sufficient sense of propriety to suspend legislating by decree, granting valuable concessions and pledging the credit and revenues of the state for special purposes not authorized by statute law, but we are mistaken. The provisional mail is still grinding out the usual grists.

—The government announced yesterday through the *Diário Oficial* that the Missões bounty lately will be considered by the Constituent Assembly after the adoption of the constitution and the election of the President. It is very singular that questions of this character should be considered by a constituent organization, especially as the matter could be settled by an extraordinary session of Congress, if there is so great an urgency.

—Notwithstanding the Ferreira Vianna movement some two years ago, in which money and other donations were procured for the erection of cheap lodging-houses, the city is still full of the lowest and filthiest places of this character. A number of them were raided by the police on the night of the 26th ult. with the result of finding them crowded with from 40 to 100 poor wretches heeling together like hogs. The proprietors were fined, of course, but this does not provide for the poor people who can not afford to pay for better lodging. What became of the contributions to the Ferreira Vianna institutions?

—Apparently it is the uniform which makes all the difference! When Deputy Amphiphio announced that he had voted against the complimentary resolution to Salbana Marinho—which he had a perfect right to do, and which every aggressive Roman Catholic would surely feel disposed to do—he was once because he forgot to tell all the glasses that a certain class of penny-a-liners could invent. More recently, however, Admiral Custodio de Mello announces that he also voted against the same resolution! The press, as may be inferred, has nothing to say, the officer being permitted to do unquestioned what the civilian is abused for doing!

—The captain of the port is continuing to arrest employees of the *Empreza Gary* for throwing garbage into the bay at Ilha Sapucaia. We are informed that the garbage is so heaped up on the shores of that island that a heavy sea could not fail to wash away great quantities of it. In this connection we would like to invite the attention of this zealous official to a still greater abuse, that of emptying the slops from the restaurants about the market into the bay at the Cães das Mariñas landing steps. The stench is at times almost insupportable, and the refuse dumped into the water there will eventually fill up the place and may sometime lead to an epidemic of fever.

—Some days ago the *Diário de Notícias* brought out its little joke about Gen. Franzini's threadbare overcoat, a joke which sounds very queer in the columns of a paper representing the man who was Gen. Franzini's advocate. Gen. Franzini's reply was published in the *Gazeta da Tarde* of the 28th, and it was the republication of the same in the *Tribuna* that brought him into contact with the assailants of that office on the 29th. In view of the refusal of the government to settle this claim and this attempt on the claimant's life, is it not time for the Italian minister to take some cognizance of the case? It is so indifferent to the interests of his countrymen that he can see them defrauded and assassinated without a word?

AN INEXPLICABLE STRIKE.

The population of the city were very much surprised this morning to find that the streets were all out on a strike. A few were in the street as usual at an early hour, but the strikers soon sent them home, and for the rest of the day the streets were entirely empty of almost every species of vehicle. With but few exceptions the strikers were orderly and good natured, but an ill-adviced attempt to stop the trams and to tear up the Carris Urbanos tram lines in the coffee district to stop the transportation of coffee, brought them into disrepute. A strong police force has been on duty during the day, and the patrols have been increased. All deliveries of coffee were stopped, as also was the delivery of merchandise at the custom-house.

The real cause of the strike is difficult to determine. It was at first reported to be on account of wages; then it was said to be due to a new municipal ordinance imposing heavy penalties for accidents and injuries to others; and then, lastly, that

it was on account of the liabilities and penalties imposed by Art. 298 of the new criminal code, which the cartmen apparently balked to enter into operation to-day. Some time after midday the *intendência* issued an *edital* stating that no ordinance had been mediated or passed by them in relation to cartmen. And now, upon referring to the new criminal code, we do not find any special allusion to them, it merely providing a penalty for injuries caused others by carelessness, or other fault. It looks very much as though the cartmen had been deceived.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

By delaying this page until a later hour we are able to give the following items of information in respect to the ministerial crisis. We are credibly informed that the difficulty is due wholly to the antagonistic views of the military and civilian elements of the government in respect to the assault on the office of the *Tribuna*. This assault was organized and executed by officers, some of them high in the confidence of the executive and one of them at least a party in the Apuleio de Castro affair, who were aided by men from one of the battalions of the garrison. To their great credit, the ministers were highly indignant over the outrage and at an informal meeting on Sunday resolved to resign in case the offenders were not promptly punished. As the names of the criminals are known to the authorities and in the newspaper offices of this city, this ought not to be difficult. This resolution and the resignation of the cabinet were presented to General Deodoro late yesterday, and a cabinet meeting was called for this afternoon to discuss the situation. The result, as we anticipated, which may be seen in the following declaration, to appear in the *Diário Oficial* to-morrow, leaves everything unsettled and amounts in reality to a triumph for military aggression and indisciplin.

"The cabinet met yesterday in special session under the presidency of the General-in-chief of the provisional government. With full agreement as to views and perfect uniformity of sentiment, there were discussed and examined the occurrences which are known to the public. After the adoption of measures that appear pertinent and imperative, the government affirms that public order will be guaranteed, as well as that all liberty within the law will be secured."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Vestivo (matches) company, capital 600,000\$, was formally organized on the 25th ult.

—The Mutuação Commercial e Agricola company, capital 1,000,000\$, was formally installed on the 24th ult.

—The Villa Rica company, capital 1,000,000\$, was formally inaugurated at Ouro Preto on the 29th ult.

—A credit for 75,000\$ has been opened at the Treasury agency in London to purchase coal for the Central of Brazil railway.

—If all the so-called national industries are to have exemptions from import and export duties, where is the future revenue to come from?

—A promoting company, to be called "Iniciadora Paulista," capital 200,000\$ which can be increased to 1,000,000\$, has been organized in São Paulo.

—On the 25th ult., the *Correio do Povo* mentions a rumor that the privilege of issuing another 200,000,000\$ in paper would be granted to various banks here, but furnishes no particulars.

—On the 14th ult. the government granted 10 years free rent for his machinery, farm utensils, etc., to a citizen who proposes to establish wheat cultivation and flour mills in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The "Brazil Agricola" company, capital 2,000,000\$, is formed under the interest guarantee of 6 per cent. granted such enterprises by the governor of Rio de Janeiro for joint-stock agricultural experiments.

—The Nacional de Alcools Extrafinos company has invited its shareholders to receive the amount due each as agreed by them at the meeting held on September 18th, when it was decided to liquidate the company.

—A company has been organized in Campinas, São Paulo, to be called "Commercial dos Varejistas e Consumidores," for furnishing supplies to agriculturists on a commission of 10 per cent. The capital is only 3,000,000\$.

—On the 26th ult., the *Noticiante* says that the incorporator of the Banco Administrativo Nacional do Brazil was to leave shortly for Spain. Perhaps the gentleman will solicit subscriptions for his bank at home, as he is a Spaniard, we believe?

—We sincerely trust that the incorporators of companies still believe everyone in Rio is an idiot. The provisions made for the expenses of incorporation, salaries for directors and auditors in the approved statutes of some of these mushrooms, would make a London promoter's heart glad.

—A decree dated on the 22nd ult., authorizes the formation of a joint-stock company, capital 500,000\$, under the name of the "Propagadora dos Vinhos e Generos Italianos." The objects of this company appear to be to increase the consumption of Italian wines, macaroni, etc., in Brazil.

—According to the *Correio do Povo* of the 27th ult., a number of merchants have suggested that wharfage and storage at the custom-house shall also be collected in gold to save trouble. We do not doubt our colleague's assertion, but wish he would publish a list of the merchants who suggest paying in gold what may be paid in paper.

—It is suggested that General Senator Minister Barbosa's recent attack of rheumatism was due to an attempt to sit in that draught which took away 1,300,000 of our gold. It was a very chilly task, however, and inflammatory symptoms were quickly developed. The best way to stop a draught of that character is to keep the Treasury door closed.

November 29th. 1890.

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000\$	3,978,000\$	15,618\$	Agropecuária do Brasil	25000—July 90	80\$	1420000	
1,000,000	797,400		Alfama do Brazil		100	150	
5,000,000	250,000	84,943	Amazul	6 0000—July 90	130	150	
100,000	800,000		do 2 series	4 400—July 90	60	118	1750000—
1,000,000	400,000		Italia		50	75	
1,000,000	500,000		Brasilianische		150\$		

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*****
2 series
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[illegible]

Barra e Campos	7 000
Brazil.	

Cities:	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	200,000	20,441	Alliata	1\$00 - July 90	20	23\$000	—
3,000,000	750,000	234 207	Agis, Phamene	25 000 - Jan. 90	350	374 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	13,200	Anglo Malaya	1 000 - Jan 90	10	9 000	— 11\$000

a	2	100
le	8	000

5,000,000	250,000	198 000	Garantia.....	9 000—Jan. 30	100	140 000	—
2,000,000,000	200,000	172 750	Capital.....	4 000—Jan. 30	40	10 000	—
1,000,000,000	100,000	86 250	Indemnidade.....	1 200—Jan. 30	20	12 000	—
8,000,000,000	400,000	350,000	Integridade.....	10 000—July 31	100	184 000	160,000—
1,000,000,000	100,000	75,250	Lealdade.....	10 000—Jan. 30	10	9 000	—
1,000,000,000	100,000	75,250	Solo Fomento.....	2 000—July 30	20	18 000	—
5,000,000,000	1 500,000	1 375 000	Previdente.....	3 000—July 31	30	15 000	—
5,000,000,000	250,000	210,000	Previdente.....	2 000—Jan. 30	20	16 000	—
1,000,000,000	100,000	75,250	União Lira dos Vaqueiros	1 000—July 30	10	10 000	—
2,100,000,000	300,000	261 437	Vigilância.....	150—July 30	10	10 000	9 000—11 000

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid-up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend rate	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,400,000,000	5,400,000,000	112,100,000	Caris Urbanas.....	4500—Oct. 30	200	275 000	170,000—
9,200,000,000	9,200,000,000	—	Caris Urbanas.....	3,200—Oct. 30	100	300 000	268 000—205,000
1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	\$4 500	Permianica.....	500—July 30	100	90 000	—
1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	—	Puerto Alegre.....	500—July 30	100	—	—
4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	\$20 000	S. Christoval.....	15 000—July 30	200	360 000	360 000—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Companies	Domestic profit
1. General Electric	\$1,000,000,000
2. IBM	700,000,000
3. Ford Motor	600,000,000
4. General Motors	500,000,000
5. Chrysler	400,000,000
6. American Telephone & Telegraph	300,000,000
7. United Fruit	200,000,000
8. Standard Oil	150,000,000
9. International Harvester	100,000,000
10. American Express	50,000,000
11. United States Steel	40,000,000
12. American International	30,000,000
13. American Overseas	20,000,000
14. American Bank	10,000,000
15. American Insurance	5,000,000
16. American Ship	2,000,000
17. American Air	1,000,000
18. American Rail	500,000
19. American Coal	200,000
20. American Paper	100,000
21. American Food	50,000
22. American Textile	20,000
23. American Chemical	10,000
24. American Rubber	5,000
25. American Glass	2,000
26. American Lumber	1,000
27. American Steel	500
28. American Iron	200
29. American Copper	100
30. American Lead	50
31. American Zinc	20
32. American Nickel	10
33. American Silver	5
34. American Gold	2
35. American Platinum	1
36. American Uranium	0.5
37. American Radium	0.2
38. American Thorium	0.1
39. American Potassium	0.05
40. American Sodium	0.02
41. American Calcium	0.01
42. American Magnesium	0.005
43. American Aluminum	0.002
44. American Silicon	0.001
45. American Boron	0.0005
46. American Fluorine	0.0002
47. American Chlorine	0.0001
48. American Sulfur	0.00005
49. American Phosphorus	0.00002
50. American Nitrogen	0.00001
51. American Oxygen	0.000005
52. American Hydrogen	0.000002
53. American Helium	0.000001
54. American Neon	0.0000005
55. American Argon	0.0000002
56. American Krypton	0.0000001
57. American Xenon	0.00000005
58. American Radon	0.00000002
59. American Actinium	0.00000001
60. American Radium	0.000000005
61. American Thorium	0.000000002
62. American Uranium	0.000000001
63. American Plutonium	0.0000000005
64. American Americium	0.0000000002
65. American Curium	0.0000000001
66. American Berkelium	0.00000000005
67. American Californium	0.00000000002
68. American Einsteinium	0.00000000001
69. American Fermium	0.000000000005
70. American Mendelevium	0.000000000002
71. American Nobelium	0.000000000001
72. American Lawrencium	0.0000000000005
73. American Rutherfordium	0.0000000000002
74. American Dubnium	0.0000000000001
75. American Seaborgium	0.00000000000005
76. American Bohrium	0.00000000000002
77. American Hassium	0.00000000000001
78. American Meitnerium	0.000000000000005
79. American Darmstadtium	0.000000000000002
80. American Roentgenium	0.000000000000001
81. American Copernicium	0.0000000000000005
82. American Nihonium	0.0000000000000002
83. American Flerovium	0.0000000000000001
84. American Tennessine	0.00000000000000005
85. American Oganesson	0.00000000000000002
86. American Livermorium	0.00000000000000001
87. American Tennessine	0.000000000000000005
88. American Oganesson	0.000000000000000002
89. American Livermorium	0.000000000000000001
90. American Tennessine	0.0000000000000000005
91. American Oganesson	0.0000000000000000002
92. American Livermorium	0.0000000000000000001
93. American Tennessine	0.00000000000000000005
94. American Oganesson	0.00000000000000000002
95. American Livermorium	0.00000000000000000001
96. American Tennessine	0.000000000000000000005
97. American Oganesson	0.000000000000000000002
98. American Livermorium	0.000000000000000000001
99. American Tennessine	0.0000000000000000000005
100. American Oganesson	0.0000000000000000000002

400,000	100,000 \$	Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras	2000	168000
7,000,000	7,000,000	Ar. e Viação Fluminense	4000 - July 90	70 10 000
760,000	760,000	Carrocerias Fluminenses	14 2000 - July 90	200 118 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	Comercio e Industria	2000	200 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	Commissões e Encom. de Café	40	41 000
100,000	100,000	Empresas e Fabricas Chumbo	4 0 - July 90	200 213 000
20,000,000	2,000,000	Empreza de Obras Publicas	7 1/2 000 - July 90	200 370 000
15,000,000	3,500,000	Escalvadora de 2 series	7 1/2 000 - July 90	40 118 000
20,000,000	1,600,000	Escolas Fluminenses	40	39 30 000
2,000,000	1,000,000	Est. de Ar. e Viação de Maché	40	49 500
5,000,000	2,500,000	Industrial Fluminense (Kosmos)	8 400 - July 90	100 100 000
15,000,000	3,000,000	Malhoes de L. e Viação de Maché	8 400 - July 90	50 60 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	Melhoramentos no Brazil	200	200 200 000
15,000,000	3,000,000	do do Rio	60	42 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	do do Rio	40	44 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Nacional de Oleos	8 200 - July 90	135 000
20,000,000	4,000,000	Noite e Ocio do Brazil	40	44 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Novo Est. Real	40	44 000
1,000,000	500,000	Postal Mineira	6 200 - Aug. 90	120 180 000
600,000	400,000	Phosphos de Ca.	120	55 000
1,000,000	400,000	Saneamento do Rio	2 500 - July 90	200 000
1,000,000	400,000	Servicos Maritimos	7 200 - Oct. 90	200 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	S. Jeronymo mines	100	155 000
7,000,000	7,000,000	Terras e Colonizações	40	44 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	Tenidos e Contingentes	40	35 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	Trocas Fluminenses	40	44 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	União	16 2000 - July 90	200 200 000

